

Christian Secretary.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BURR & SMITH.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. IV.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1842.

NO. 44.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE
Office corner Main and Asylum Streets, Third story,
entrance 154 1-2 Main street.

TERMS.

Subscribers in the city, furnished by the Carrier, at Two Dollars
per annum. Subscribers by mail, at \$2.00, payable in advance, with a discount
of five and a half per cent. to agents becoming responsible for six
months subscribers.
Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms of advertising
in this city.
All communications on subjects connected with the paper, may
be addressed to BURR & SMITH—post paid.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine for January.
GERMANY.

EXTRACT FROM LETTERS OF G. W. LEHMANN.
Condition and prospects of the church at Berlin—
Accessions by baptism.

In a communication from Mr. Oackon, published
in the last number of the Magazine, is a brief
notice of the state of the church at Berlin, under
the pastoral care of our native missionary, Mr.
Lehmann. Presuming that further details of its
condition and prospects will be acceptable to our
readers, we present below a few extracts from let-
ters of Mr. L. lately received. The first is under
date of July 7, 1841. Having spoken of his voy-
age to England, where he was ordained to the min-
istry of the gospel by his English brethren, Mr.
L. writes as follows:

When I returned, our prospects were at first
not very pleasing; most of our inquirers had with-
drawn, and the little flock was almost entirely
scattered. But by the grace of God we were
re-established, and our number of eight mem-
bers was increased in the same year by baptism
twelve.

We had still have to contend with uncom-
mon impediments. There are great numbers of
baptists in town, and a great many of truly evan-
gelical pastors preaching to them and to large
congregations, with excellent talents and gifts;
but these are much opposed to our principles on
baptism and church government, so that we are
exposed to the utmost contempt. Hence it oc-
curs very seldom that our church is augmented by
accessions from christian communities. Our field
labor is more especially the world, and we are
glad of this, for we are not building upon a foreign
foundation. Our exertions are directed to the
conversion of a world carnally minded, and very
far from God's truth. But frequently it occurs
that those who have by our exertions become
believers of Christ, are then withdrawn from us,
and unite with the established church of the coun-
try. But this cannot diminish our joy at the hap-
py change that has taken place;—only it accounts
for the fewness of our actual members, and I men-
tion it merely to show you the peculiar case in
which we are.

We have long wrestled in prayer for an increase
of our number, and in preaching and visiting,
much labor service fills out most of our time;
and our patience has been much tried. But when
we were ready to faint, the Lord wrought his won-
ders amongst us. Among several interesting cases
of awakening, we had also such as were an-
xiously applying for baptism, consequently I bap-
tized on the last Sabbath but one, a very dear sis-
ter in the Lord, and on the past Sunday four can-
didates, two brothers and two sisters, (two house-
wives.) I had also baptized a brother in April, and
the evening we sat down, (oh, pleasing sight
to us, accustomed to small things,) in a circle of
thirteen dear members, celebrating our Saviour's
kingdom. It was a most solemn day, and much
rested on us all.

Our meetings have averaged in the winter and
spring between thirty and eighty attendants. Those
present in the forenoon are chiefly designed for the
church, and are less visited. We hope to be
next Lord's day again at the water-side, as
some have applied for baptism. The Lord is now
mercifully working for us.

From government we have nothing to fear now.
Our king has been interested on behalf of our
church, and the minister of public worship having
been consequently induced to investigate our case,
we have received the most encouraging promises.
In fact, our excellent king is instrumental of ex-
tremely great good in respect to religious lib-
erty.

So far, all is promising, the church increasing,
and we might hope for a brilliant future. But a
cloud darkens this blue sky. The repeated addi-
tions to our church have excited the wrath of the
world. The congregations becoming numerous,
our singing and praise sounding abroad, our
neighbors frown at us, for we have met as yet at
my lodgings, having no public meeting house. My
landlord also requires me now, to discontinue our
meetings, or he will, by force of law, turn me out
of doors. Thus we shall be under the necessity
of giving up public meetings. Our brethren be-
ing very poor, are unable to provide a place of
worship, and the pleasing prospect before us dar-
ens, and our favorable circumstances became un-
availing to us, just when they appeared most pro-
mising. There would be, I dare say, no obstacle
at all, if we would build a chapel and thereby be
established in the capital of an intelligent and in-
dustrial State—surely an important situation and
a favorable time. But alas, we are too poor to
think of such a matter. Still, I am sure that much
good would be done—very much good, and much
glory averted from the church, if we were only
able to hire a hall for about \$200, (American.)
Dear brethren and fathers in Christ, to whose
liberality we are indebted so much already
—by which immortal souls will have been won
from Satan's chain for Christ's blessed kingdom,
you would do very, very much benefit to our
dear King's cause, if you would grant us this
long and so much desired object. It is a favor-
able time, and every thing can only be done in
proper time, and we are convinced this is our
time. I am sorry to say that I am unable out of
my salary and my earnings from my business
(engraving) now a pittance only—for my time is

swallowed up in the cause of the mission—that I
am unable to engage to defray our expenses in
this important thing. We all would exert our-
selves to support, as we do already, the cause, and
if from our measures and means we are graced
with additional numbers of believers, we shall by
and by be able to supply out of our own resources
our wants; but as yet we are unable. To supply
our poor, gives us already much difficulty, for
the wealthy classes of society do not like to take
part with us—we are outcasts. Therefore, dear
brethren, think on our case, and do what you can.
I am sure it is the Lord's case. Our dear br.
Oackon, to whom I have stated frequently the
matter, will, I am sure, support our petition, if he
has not already appealed to your liberality.

Churches of Bitterfeld and Memel—Rise of a Church in Pomerania.

Our brethren in Bitterfeld also now enjoy more
liberty, though they have to suffer reproach from
their fellow citizens, which cannot be remedied by
government, nor by any; belonging to the orna-
ment of Christ. And we are also honored with
that abundantly. Interesting is the case of the
flock at Memel, which will turn to all righteous-
ness. In Pomerania, the truth has also prevailed,
though not in the most approved way. A Chris-
tian brother has proceeded to baptize twelve mem-
bers, and has formed a church on our principles,
though he himself was not baptized. I am sorry
that my narrow circumstances prevent me from
travelling in our country, for the truth would
spread considerably by such means.

Now, dear brethren, I hope to learn soon by our
dear br. Oackon, or directly, what your love has
suggested to you for our case. Have our hearty
thanks for your benevolence.

In a subsequent letter, dated Aug. 3, Mr. Leh-
mann gives further and still more encouraging par-
ticulars.

The Lord continues to do great things for us.
We are now enabled to reap with joy, what for-
merly we sowed with tears. The present number of
our members is increased to 22, and numerous in-
quirers give us hope of continual additions, so that
this year proves to be the most important one since
the formation of our church. We were com-
pelled by the hostile demonstrations of my land-
lord and neighbors, to remove our place of worship,
and hire a large room in the midst of the city.—
The Lord, in his all-overruling wisdom, has turned
the schemes of our adversaries to the propaga-
tion of his sacred truth. Many more have since
visited our assemblies, as my lodgings were
remote, and now we are in the midst of a dense
population. This has put us to the necessity of
taking a much larger place. Not only are we in-
duced to do so by the displaying of the divine
will of our Master, but our narrow situation is also
very inconvenient, which we experienced last Sab-
bath especially, when all our dear brethren and
sisters sat down at the Lord's table, (oh, pleasing
sight!) and a large number of attendants witness-
ed it, and were very much impressed by this sight,
and a good many more applied for admission.—
But our situation in general, if our principles
would not enjoin on us the duty, urges us to be
very cautious not to give occasion to slander, and
by the grace of God, we are so happy as not to
have lost any member by withdrawing or exclu-
ding since the former afflicting bereavements two
or three years ago. Evidently the Lord has arisen
to help us, and to build his house by our feeble
hands, and therefore we cannot hold back from
our holy calling.

We are therefore now about to hire a large hall
and necessary apartments. We have found, af-
ter many inquiries, a house quite adapted to our
object, and where the proprietor entirely assents
to purpose of edification. Such a good opportu-
nity we cannot expect to find again, and there-
fore we will, in hope of the help of our God, hire
this place, trusting that our dear American breth-
ren, whose love has proved already so abundant,
will also in this important case not leave us.

The establishment of a Baptist church in the
metropolis of our influential State is such an im-
portant thing, and the auspices are now so favora-
ble, that we must do every thing to promote this
momentous object, which may under divine grace,
be the means of promoting religious liberty, and
the introduction of biblical truth in general all over
the protestant part of our continent.

The price of our intended place of worship will
be a little more than 300 dollars of our currency,
and it is only in faith and confidence in the Chris-
tian charity of our brethren, that in full view of
the poverty of our members, we are bold enough
to undertake such a work.

Mr. L. adds,

Since I wrote the above we have really hired the
place of worship, and we are now under the said
obligations. We trust confidently, that you will
not leave us in embarrassment. I do not know
whether at present our dear br. Oackon is already
returned from England, but shall also state to him
our present condition and am assured of his sec-
onding our petition.

I have just received a letter from Memel, where
our brethren are anxiously waiting for our br.
Oackon, to be baptized, in the real sense of the
word.

The small church in Bitterfeld has to wrestle
with great difficulties, as divisions among them-
selves have reduced their number now to five, and
our poor br. Werner, officiating among them, has
a hard task, having also to wrestle with tempo-
rary cares, as the inhabitants have conspired to cut
off his maintenance. It will be necessary to relieve
him also in some way, and give him the comfort
of love.

Now, dear brethren, farewell. Think on us in
your prayers, above all, as we do for you beyond
the ocean, and for all our brethren on the globe.
Our monthly concert is at every time a great fes-
tival to us. Then we feel the truth, and comfort
and importance of our Master's words, John xvii.
21, "That they may all be one."

Now, in this sweet feeling, all our brethren here
salute you most heartily.

From the Boston Recorder.

"He is subject to Fits."

Such was the account that was given us, as we
saw the fixed eye, clenched hand, and painful
spasms of a suffering fellow creature. We wish
such things had no counterpart in the moral world.
But we have been pained by similar spectacles
there. We saw a man recently with death-like
paleness of face, glaring fierceness in his eyes, and
his words came hot and fast; and sharp were they
as drawn swords. His whole frame was shaken
with the paroxysm. It was anger. And it was
sad to hear it said, he was "subject to fits" of this
kind. We thought one such would be enough for
a lifetime.

We saw a man "in a fit" of drowsiness at church.
The paroxysm lasted nearly through the whole
sermon. He was a very pitiful spectacle. We ex-
pected to see him fall, for people sometimes do,
that have fits; but he had provided against that
catastrophe, by a judicious location in the corner of
the pew. We think the fit was partly owing to
this very care about his comfortable location. "He
is subject to such turns," said an informer. That
was a sad account of the man.

We saw another man whose hands seemed to
fall instinctively upon every thing in the shape of
gain. He would run here and hasten there; would
weary himself by day, and worry himself by night.
His gripe upon anything having the aspect of
money, was terrible. He was in such haste to be
rich, that he could scarcely stop for food or sleep.
The "fit" took him when he was a boy. The
spasms were sometimes very strong, and made him,
and others too, through him, plenty of trouble.
Some very sharp providences had been sent to cure
him, but there was very little amendment the
last time we saw him. We fear he will never get
well.

We had our attention lately directed to a poor
man who had "fallen into a fit." His neighbor
was rich and prosperous, having houses and lands,
flocks and herds, and all things richly to enjoy.
"He was not in trouble as other men, neither was
he plagued as other men." The poor man looked
over those fertile fields, gazed thoughtfully on
the sheep and oxen luxuriating on them—took no-
tice of the beautiful dwelling of the prosperous
owner—saw him in possession of all that confers
this world's enjoyments, and after contrasting all
this with his own humble abode, coarse fare, and
many hardships in his conflicts with poverty, he
then "fell into a fit." It was angry. Some people
cannot help their fits. But this man had no busi-
ness to have any such fit. It would not have last-
ed long, at any rate, had he done as David did,
when he was attacked in the same way; a full ac-
count of which he gives us in the seventy-third
Psalm.

We have seen, however, some people in fits,
about which it was impossible for us to be sorrow-
ful. We witnessed a case of this kind never drew
a tear from us, though the paroxysms were quite
violent.

One man of our acquaintance "fell into a fit"
of paying every body he owed. When the fit was
fairly on, all the people were startled. The man
ran about in all directions to look up his creditors.
The shop-keeper dropped his yard-stick in surprise.
The blacksmith's hot iron cooled while he stood
wondering. The shoemaker's astonishment pre-
vented a new stick for an hour. The butcher's
bloody knife fell from his hands as he joined in the
general wonder. The thing was so strange, the
whole village was in confusion. Nobody knew of
his ever having such a fit before. Many things
were said about the matter, but none more to the
point than that of old Paul Pry, the ginger-bread
pedlar, whose affirmation was, "I'd give one bas-
ket full to have them fits catching."

One more case. An old acquaintance of ours
was lately overtaken, to the surprise of every body,
with a fit of generosity. Such a thing had not
been known in his history. People, that had
known him half a century, tried to fathom the
past in reference to precedents with the longest
time memory could furnish; but they could not
find bottom. Giving, by fits or otherwise, was a
most unheard of business. He had been "sub-
ject" to griping, grasping, and all that; but the
stream was never, till now, known to run the other
way. He did not open his purse, as we have
seen people do, with so much care about the size
of the aperture that it would be difficult even for
half-pence to make their escape. He seemed to
feel that his coffers had so long been a bourne
from which no traveller had returned, that it was
time to give the prisoners the air. And a good
wide swing he gave the door. The fit was strong
upon him. Having never had any such attack be-
fore, he could afford to be well shaken now. He
made glad the heart of the widow, and the bless-
ing of the fatherless rested upon him.

Some of the spectators had the assurance to tell
that patient they were glad at what had befallen
him. We were not sorry that he was well enough
to tell them, it would not be amiss if they them-
selves had a touch of the same complaint. And
we had not the heart to ask him to take that
back.

It appears, therefore, that there are fits that are
not such terrible things. What we regret, is, that
the moral temperature should ever become such,
that paroxysms are possible. We confess though,
we had rather see fits of goodness, than to see no
goodness at all. But far more to our liking, is that
direction, which supercedes all fitful and spasmo-
dic action, viz: "Be ye steadfast, and immove-
able, ALWAYS ABOUNDING in the work of the
Lord."

A True Picture.

At the period of his birth, man is entirely un-
educated. He has a physical, mental and a moral
nature, all requiring education. It is well known
that one part of man can be educated to the neg-
lect of others, which must remain comparatively
feeble. I venture an assertion; there is little or
no valuable education but self-education. To
acquire mental power, he must think, discipline
and train the mind. To obtain a desirable moral
nature, he must be humble, veracious, just and be-

nevolent. To obtain physical strength, skill and
endurance, he must be inured to exercise, activity
and toil. I cannot now speak of all means and
facilities for education. Let us take a passing
glance at the manner in which this active, think-
ing, immortal being is educated. His wants at
first are few and simple, but we torment his stom-
ach with indigestible confectionary, and then stu-
pify his brain with poisonous narcotics. At the
age of one year, if he survive this unnatural treat-
ment, (for a large part of the human family are
killed before that period,) he has been observing
and collecting facts, and is now anxious to make
his experiments. He tries his powers in locomotion
and learns the laws of gravitation. His bumps
and bruises, his falls and failures, are all neces-
sary to teach him confidence and insure success.
The little girl observes her mother cut a garment,
wash the dishes, or write a letter. She tries her
skill at imitation. The first garment she finds is
doused in the water, it is snatched away; she gets
the scissors and begins to cut paper. With an an-
gry tone, her ears are pinched: "Put up those
scissors! you'll stick them into you." She looks
around for apparatus, gets a chair, climbs to the
desk, finds the inkstand, and with pen or stick
marks the Bible. That is pulled away, and a box
on the ear sends her squalling and bellowing round
the house. In vain the nurse or mother scolds—
"Hush, I say, shut up now." Presently a knock
is heard at the door; "There, stop crying now,
and I'll give you something pretty." The neigh-
bor enters, the child screams. A piece of pie, a
sweetmeat, or the looking-glass and hammer
bristles to silence.

The little boy goes among the mechanics. He
begins to experiment; the young pear-tree is hack-
ed by his hatchet, and he gets a flogging; he finds
a shingle and a knife and begins to make a sled
—"put up that knife, I've just swept up, I won't
have you making a litter here." He next tries
the fields and collects his plants, gathers his spec-
imens in botany and geology, returns in triumph
and asks with eager thirst for knowledge, "What's
that?" The intelligent answer probably is, "It's
a weed; it's a stone." Perhaps before he has
time to ask his question he is driven from the
house with, "carry them off, what do you bring
dirty things here for." Repulsed in his efforts in
these branches of science, he tries another. He
goes to the street and finds a rill murmuring down
the declivity. He builds his dam, erects his
wheel, is pleased with his experiments, and re-
turns late to his home; he gets a whipping in an-
ger, for going into the water and wetting his
clothes, and a threat, "if you ever do so again,
I'll skin you alive." He next tries pitching cop-
pers or marbles with idle, vicious boys, and es-
capes punishment; here he learns mischief, idlen-
ess and vice.

Let us take a peep at the district school. The
director, God, a young man at a tavern, leaning
his head upon his hand, who upon being roused,
says, "I'm considerin' whether it's best to drive
stage for a livin', or take it a little easier, and keep
school." He will teach "cheap;" a bargain is
closed. In a low building by the roadside, in the
mud, without a single shade tree, in a small room,
badly lighted, worse ventilated, and not swept at
all; on hard benches, without backs, for six hours
a day the "young ideas" are imprisoned under
repeated and vain efforts to make them "sit still;"
with three hundred and seventy-five pairs of mus-
cles, instruments of motion, their rickety position
is irksome—their lesson, to them, is often
senseless jargon, they finger this or that, and the
complaint, "Master, Bill's pinchin' on me!" brings
the ruler at his head, or the cowhide, or "cat o'
nine tails" over his back. Sometimes the prom-
ise of reward stimulates, and the scholar repeats
a hundred times, "prepositions govern the objec-
tive case; prepositions govern the objective case;
prepositions govern the objective case." "I might,
could, would or should have loved, I might, could,
&c." If teachers are qualified, parents often say,
as one commanded a teacher in New York, "I
want you to teach my child just as I was taught,"
and so, because their "father and grandfather car-
ried a stone to balance the grain when going to
mill, they must do so too." Is it any wonder that
children hate their books, love theatres and learn
vice, or that we see young men practice the
learned, polite, genteel, healthy, fashionable, and
useful accomplishment of munching a delicious
Indian weed, or that clouds of incense rise to per-
fume the air, from what the newspapers term "a
roll, with fire at one end, and a fool at the other." Is
it any wonder that comic almanacs, legendary
tales, profane jests, double entendres, accounts of
seduction, and murders, gratify the public appe-
tite? Let a rational, natural, attractive system of
education be adopted before we can hope to dis-
pense with prisons. The pulpit may sound an
alarm, the press may send out her missiles, Gen-
eral Reform may marshal his forces against vice,
but until pupils at home and at school are treated
as thinking, active beings, with tempers and af-
fections, dispositions and passions, moralists may
mourn, and misanthropes cry the depravity of the
age.

From the Baptist Record.

A Fault.

MR. EDITOR—There are some persons who
subscribe for a periodical, and the support of the
gospel, who never pay their subscriptions, though
they possess the pecuniary abilities. They do
not feel themselves bound to fulfil obligations of
this sort. But I am yet to be convinced that we
are not under as great a moral obligation to pay
for our voluntary subscriptions for our paper, and for
the support of the gospel, as we are to pay a debt
contracted in the purchase of merchandise, or to
pay off a note our neighbor holds against us. For
me to know that my creditor will not enforce his
just claim against me, cannot diminish in the
least, my moral obligation to meet it. Heavy
have been the losses sustained by the proprietors
of some periodicals, by their delinquent subscri-
bers, and some pastors, in consequence of the un-
paid subscriptions for their support, have real-
ized a reduction of their salary, which, with

the most rigid economy, without any reduction,
would scarcely have been adequate to their sup-
port.

I have never been the proprietor of any period-
ical, but I presume the proprietors of secular pa-
pers do not lose so much by delinquent subscribers,
as do those of religious papers, as the former gen-
erally enforce their claims, while this is seldom
done by the latter. If the subscribers of religious
periodicals do not possess a sufficient amount of
moral honesty to pay their subscriptions, they re-
main delinquents.

I learn from a New York paper, that there are
\$50,000 due for the Missionary Herald from de-
linquent subscribers, since the year 1821. The
moral sense of the subscriber must be very low,
who will suffer his paper to be sent to him year after
year without paying for it, and even without in-
tending to, though reminded from time to time of
his delinquency.

HONESTY.

The Poison Sellers.

This is a soft term to apply to the venders of
intoxicating drinks. The word intoxicating is
more forcible than poisonous. A bow, in the Greek
language, was called *toxon*, any thing pertaining
to a bow, *toxon*, and hence the poison in which
the arrows were dipped came to be called *toxon*.
What this poison was, is more than we know, but
it was deadly. It was the most virulent of all poi-
sons. The word intoxicating points us to the cruel,
fiend-like, deliberate malice of the ancient poi-
soned arrow. If it but punctured the skin, the
victim was a corpse.

But to furnish a term which shall correctly de-
scribe and set forth the venom of alcohol—the poi-
son of all poisons, is beyond the power of the Greek
or any other language. It contains evils worse
than death. It is full of all manner of crimes—
abominable violations of all laws, human and di-
vine. Wounds, bruises, brawls, rapes and mur-
ders, lurk in the liquid. Insanity is always there.
Conflagrations, mobs and wars, there lie in em-
bro. It only needs the reader to bring them to
birth. The violation and murder of Mary C.
Rogers was undoubtedly contained in alcohol, and
was sold for a very trifling sum. To make
some liquor vender a few cents richer, that inno-
cent girl must close her eyes to the sweet sun-
shine of life, and her dishonored corpse must float
in the Hudson—her widowed mother must wring
her hands in despair, and society must be thrilled
with fear and horror. Take a moderate fortune
accumulated by the liquor trade, it is the price of
a whole Sodom of crime. It has actually cost
the State far more than it comes to. The public
purse would have been the gainer by advancing
the whole sum, and preventing the crimes at-
tendant on the traffic. This is to say nothing of
what it has cost the individual buyers. A poison
that produces such effects must be a very rank
poison.

Trafficker in Alcohol, you ask for moral "sun-
shine," let us ask you a few plain questions. Are
you not pretty well convinced that for every thou-
sand dollars you gain in your business, two or
three families must be plunged in shame, misery
and rags, one man must be shut up in the insane
hospital, another in the penitentiary, and a third
must die on the gallows, or, there must be sin and
suffering in some shape to that amount? Now,
if by deceitful eloquence of the tongue, you could
persuade so many persons into such crimes, would
you do it for \$1000. But is not the liquor you
sell a deceit and a lie? Does it not persuade men
into crime by promising happiness? Might not
you just as virtuously lie with your tongue as
with your silver labelled decanters? What would
you say of a traffic in licentious and corrupting
books? If such books were found to destroy fam-
ilies, violate the peace and fill the jails, would you
sustain the venders on the plea of *liberty*—no aw-
ful sin to buy—every man a right to do what he
will with his own? Would you not exclaim—No
man has a right to poison the soul!

Once more, gentlemen of the liquor trade,
from the princes of New England Rum, who re-
commend humility to John Pierpont, down to the
gill-retailers, who justify yourselves by pointing
to the great distillers in the church, let us ask you
one question. Is the Temperance reform under
father Matthew, in Ireland, a good thing? You
doubt, perhaps, whether it will last; but suppose
it should, and suppose the millions who have taken
the pledge should live and die sober, do you
acknowledge it a blessing? You do. You must.
You would have hearts harder than the devils have,
not to do it. If it be so, is not your business a
curse? Your business goes to annihilate such a
reform. It takes the poor drunkards as they rise
and hurls them back into the gutter. When the
overjoyed wives are blessing God through their
tears, and the little children are leaping for joy at
the restoration of lost husbands and fathers, your
trade comes in, and for half a dozen dimes of tar-
nished copper, turns the heaven back into a hell!
Every hoghead, or demijohn, or glass, of the poi-
son which you sell, you lift your hand in the face
of God and vote to put Ireland back where she
was before. Is there a blessing in the reform of the
Washington Total Abstinence Society? Who dares
to say there is not? The man who does, ought
to fear that the earth will open and swallow him
up. Yet your business says so, and you say so by
it. You would undo it all. For the price of a
glass of brandy, you would send the hero, John
Hawkins, back to the awful horrors from which he
has escaped; nay, you would blot out in everlast-
ing night, all the glorious fires which he has kind-
led.

Is there no way in which you can grow rich
but by selling such a poison? Then you had bet-
ter be poor. Is there no other way in which you
and your children can live? Then you had bet-
ter die. Death is nothing to the woes which your
trade produces. If the Total Abstinence reform
has created a heaven upon earth, pray what is it
that your trade has created upon earth?—W. Starr.

To boast of holiness and live unto one's self, is
like a man's boasting of health while he has the
plague.

Home Mission Department.

For the Christian Secretary.

AM. BAP. HOME MISSION ROOMS,
January 7th, 1842.

MARYLAND.

The valley of the Mississippi is the principal field in the United States in which our missionaries labor, but some of the Atlantic States share the benevolence of the Society. Maryland is one. Brother J. Mettam is one of our missionaries in this State, and his abundant and self-denying labors have proved very profitable. He commenced preaching in a small school house in Pikesville, a village of about 1,000 inhabitants, in 1834. His reception from certain persons was of a very discouraging nature, being told by them that he had no right to the village, that he belonged to a new sect, and must be put down.

For several years, he experienced the same unkind treatment. Twice, a wicked man came to his house and insulted him to that degree that his family were compelled to seek refuge in the house of a neighbor. Notwithstanding all which, he continued patiently to labor, occasionally receiving accessions, until at length a church edifice of stone was erected and the congregation became known as a band of devoted Christians, consistent in sentiment, and active in benevolence.

Recently, brother M., after stating the particulars of a revival of religion and baptisms in different places, writes, "I rejoice that I am now reaping the fruit of my labors and prayers. The work is going on gloriously, but to God be all the glory."

PENNSYLVANIA.

But little has been done by our society in Pennsylvania. The Convention of that State has nobly relieved us of that duty. We have had a missionary, however, (brother T. Pinkham,) in the village of Tioga, whose labors have been acceptable and efficient. During the year in which he has occupied this station, the Church has been strengthened and gained a position in the public estimation that promises well for the future.

Great exertions are now being made for the erection of a house of worship in the village. The prospect of success is pleasing.

TO APPLICANTS FOR AID.

Applications for aid are still forwarded to the Executive Committee, unaccompanied with the information and recommendations required. Such applications occasion loss of time to the applicants and often considerable extra postage to the Committee. It is, therefore, thought proper to repeat the notice already extensively circulated, that applications should be accompanied with all the information required in the 9th Annual Report, p. 66, and the recommendations named on the same page and p. 68. The whole should be repeated annually, with every application for a renewal of the appropriation. The recommendations, instead of being merely for the minister, should be for the entire arrangement proposed.

There are important reasons for making these requisitions. Strict compliance with them will facilitate our plans very much, and will cause but little inconvenience to the applicants. Omissions render the application informal and liable to delay in passing to a favorable issue.

BENJAMIN M. HILL, Cor. Sec.

The following condensed summary of the contents of the last Missionary Magazine, we copy from the Boston Recorder, a Congregational paper.

American and Baptist Foreign Missions.

GREECE.—From Corfu, Mr. Buel writes, Sept. 24, that the health and general prosperity of the mission is good.

Religion. Baptism, and the intercession of the Virgin, are the Alpha and Omega of the religion of the Greeks. With them, baptism and forgiveness of sins are synonymous.

Priests. The priests never preach, except on a few Sabbaths in Lent.

Religious Reading. The Seinxava, a collection in ten or twelve books, of legendary tales, or wonderful and ridiculous stories respecting the lives and miracles of some of the most eminent saints, are read in the churches on saints days and other occasions, and also supply all the religious reading out of the churches, and even most of the reading of any kind, and at any time, among the people.

Books. Of literary and scientific works there is a good supply in the bookstores, and they find some purchasers among the more intelligent. There is an abundance too of infidel books, in Greek, Italian and French, which produce their desired effects, whenever they are read.

Theological students. About 50 who have studied at the University, at taking a four years' course at the seminary of the Greek church, and these eagerly received the Scriptures, Tracts, and other useful works from the Mission.

Native ministry. Apostles is eminently useful already. Two other young men are well fitted by nature and grace to become pioneers in the work of evangelizing their countrymen.

English soldiers. 1,800 are quartered in the citadel and other garrisons in the neighborhood of Corfu, among whom tracts can be usefully distributed.

Arracan. This province is divided into four districts, which contain a population of 240,000. It has no other mission but that of the American Baptist Board. Two missionaries and four assistants are stationed in Ramee district; one missionary and two assistants in Akyab district, and one missionary with several assistants at Sandoway. They are laboring diligently in various ways, and with some success, amid many discouragements.

The Karens. Mr. Mason continues his itinerant labors, and his work of translation by turns, with untiring diligence, and not without encouragement. The ignorance of the Karens is extreme, and their simplicity of character is very great; and, as might be expected, they do not exhibit all the firmness and consistency of those whose intellectual and social character has been formed under more favorable influences. Mr. Mason mentions twenty-five baptisms performed during a recent tour; he met also with other inquirers, and hopeful converts, whose baptism is delayed.

Germany. Mr. Lehmann writes from Berlin, that the Lord is graciously working for his congregation—that its numbers increase—that the

church enlarges—that the king is interested in behalf of it—that in fact he is "instrumental of exceedingly great good in respect to religious liberty." It is not all sunshine, however—a house of worship is a desideratum, and the congregation is too poor to build. A commodious hall has at length been hired, and prospects brighten. Other Baptist churches are springing up, and others still are enlarging themselves.

West Africa. Disease and death are here at work, throwing a dark cloud over the mission.—Beside two missionaries deceased, two others are returning.

The receipts of the Board, acknowledged in the Baptist Magazine for this month, are \$3,041. 16.

Brief Notices.

SCHOOLS IN SCOTLAND.—There are Parochial schools to the number of 1053, embracing about 67,883 children. The English language is taught in them all, the ancient and modern languages in more than half of them—and so also are Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography and History. In 923, religious instruction is given; and in many of them singing and drawing are taught. Of non-Parochial schools there are 3995, in which the same branches of study are generally attended to. These schools are estimated to contain 215,730 pupils of both sexes—making the total of children receiving education in Scotland 283,614—equal to about one in nine of the whole population. We had supposed that the system of common school education in Scotland embraced a much larger proportion of the children of the country.—*Boston Recorder.*

JAMAICA.—Mr. Beardslee of the mission here informs us through the N. Y. Evangelist, that affairs are on the whole, prosperous,—that the time has arrived when high schools and Seminaries are beginning to be called for—that the mission have purchased for \$600 at St. Mary's premises for a school, consisting of a comfortable dwelling, a convenient school room, and about thirty acres of land—that the Sabbath congregation averages from 450 to 500—that thirty of the people are now in church fellowship, and that the class of inquirers has increased to upwards of 200, a few of whom give some evidence of a saving change.—*Id.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Methodists on this Island have thirteen ministers stationed, exercising their ministry over a population of thirteen or fourteen thousand persons, who adhere to their doctrines and approve of their discipline and mode of government. The whole population of the Island is 75,000 or 80,000. The Methodist ministers have addressed Sir John Harvey, the present Governor, on the subject of the education of their children.—*Id.*

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The system of lecturing on various subjects, which has been adopted in Boston with so much success, is followed up with zeal at St. John, if we may judge from a brief syllabus of the Lectures proposed for the current season. Beside an Introductory Lecture by Dr. Bayard, four lectures on "the Decalogue, as a code of morals," are promised by Rev. W. T. Wishart—five by Prof. Robb on the Atmosphere, and one on climate—eight by Rev. Mr. McGregor on Astronomy—two on Music, by Mr. H. Card, and two on Human improvement, by Mr. R. K. Addison.—*Id.*

CO-OPERATION.—Four Scotch Presbyterian churches in Montreal, to strengthen each others' hands and advance the cause of God, hold meetings for prayer, and the communication of religious intelligence in the different churches, successively on the first Monday of every month. The first fruit of this fraternal cooperation has been the obtaining of a City Missionary, who devotes his whole time to the spiritual welfare of the city and neighborhood. He has commenced his labors under the happiest auspices.—*Id.*

GERMAN TRACT AGENT.—The Foreign Evangelical Society, at New York, has appropriated \$300 to sustain an Agent for the distribution of Tracts in Germany, under direction of the Tract Society at Hamburg. Such an Agent is now employed, and his labors are blessed, not only in creating an increased demand for Tracts, and in adding to the number of the Society's funds, but in increasing the demand for Bibles.—*Id.*

From the Christian Watchman.

Proposed Foreign Appropriations.

The committee of the American Tract Society having communicated with the Rev. Drs. Vaughan and Anderson, the Rev. Mr. Peck, and Hon. Mr. Lowrie, Secretaries of our principal Foreign Missionary Societies, and having carefully considered the correspondence received from different countries and stations, with a view to ascertain the immediate wants of each, unanimously resolved, at their stated meeting, Dec. 20, 1841, that the following appropriations be made as soon as funds shall be received; all of which it is hoped will be transmitted before April 15, when the Society's year ends, viz:

To the Sandwich Islands, \$1,500; Reformed Dutch Mission, Java and Borneo, \$500; Rev. J. Bruckner, Baptist missionary at Samarang, Java, \$200; General Assembly's Mission to China, \$500; Siam and China, Am. Baptist Board, \$900; A. B. C. F. M. \$900; Burmah, the Karens, Arracan, &c. \$1,500; General Assembly's Missions in Northern India, \$2,500; Rev. Mr. Carapet, Calcutta, Baptist missionary to the Armenians, \$200; Orissa, General Baptist Mission, Cuttack, \$1,000; Balasore, \$300; Missions in Southern India, Madras, \$1,500; Madras, \$1,000; Ceylon, \$3,000; Bombay and Ahmednagar, \$900; West Africa, A. B. C. F. M. \$500; Protestant Episcopal church, \$200; Bap. Board, \$200; Nestorians, 500; Constantinople and Mardin, P. E. church, \$200; Mission to Turkey, including Smyrna, Constantinople, Broosa, Trebizond, Erzerum and Cyprus, \$2,500; Greece, Protestant Episcopal church, \$500; Am. Bap. Board, \$600; A. B. C. F. M. \$1,200; Russia, \$2,000; Sweden, \$200; Berlin, for Hungary, Bohemia, the Wendes, &c. \$400; Hamburg, Lower Saxony Tract Society, \$500; Am. Bap. Mission, \$800; Barmen, \$100; Colw, \$100; Strasbourg, \$100; Paris Religious Tract Society, \$600; Tract and Book Soc. Toulouse and Geneva, \$1,000; Rev. M. Rule, Spain, \$300; reserv-

ed for Belgium, Denmark, Poland, South Africa, and new calls, \$1,200. Total, \$30,000.

The facts and statements before the committee, many of which have appeared in public journals and documents, show that in most cases the above appropriations will be essential to the steady progress of the work of evangelization, and cannot be withheld without painful embarrassment. Yet the receipts of the Society for Foreign distribution, from April 15, to December 25, were less than three thousand dollars, and the treasury at the latter date was short of meeting bills due by upwards of \$5,000. More must be given and more must be done to obtain contributions; more individual self-denial must be exercised, and more active efforts made, or the work proposed cannot be accomplished, and who, neglecting the responsibilities now resting upon him to his crucified Lord, can hope to lock back on them with joy from the bed of death, the day of judgment, or the unchanging scenes of eternity.

REVIVALS.

The Revival in the colored Baptist church in this city, to which we alluded a week or two since, still continues. Some have been baptized every Sabbath for a few weeks past. The whole number baptized, if we are rightly informed, is forty-seven.—*Cross and Journal.*

Several of the Baptist churches in Illinois, appear to be enjoying revivals.

The churches at Whitehall, Springfield, Upper Alton, and Canton are receiving additions. Prospects are increasingly favorable with Shurtleff College.—*Id.*

BR. J. W. TAGGART, writing from Syracuse, Dec. 12, says, "The indications here are of an encouraging character; congregations large, solemn and attentive, and a very general impression pervades the pious part of this community, that God is about to succeed the present temperance reformation, which is triumphing here in a marvellous manner, by the outpouring and redeeming influence of the Holy Spirit."—*N. Y. Baptist Register.*

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—An excellent state of feeling appears to pervade the congregation worshipping in Sixteenth st. We have understood that 13 persons were baptized there on last Lord's day.—*Bap. Adc.*

OHIO.—The Lord has been pleased to revive several of the churches in the Wills Creek association. In the latter part of October last, I spent about two weeks with Eld. Broom in two of the churches of his charge. First at Salt Fork, where there were three baptized. One restored, one other received for baptism.

With the Salem church we spent about a week, during which time some fifteen were baptized, five or six more received for baptism, most of those brought out, had been long exercised. One man had been, he said, thirty years engaged in seeking rest for his soul, for many years convinced of what was duty, but could not, or would not do it.

Eld. Broom, has labored with us here in Adamsville for some time. The good Lord has blessed his word, and greatly revived the church, and as a consequence, sinners have been converted and brought in. I have had the happiness to bury fifteen willing subjects with Christ in baptism, during the last four weeks, and there are several more who have obtained "a good hope through grace."—*Cross and Journal.*

REVIVAL IN PETERSBURGH.—For a month past a gracious work has existed in several of the churches in this city. It commenced we believe, in the New School Presbyterian church, under the care of Rev. Mr. Leavenworth. It soon extended to other congregations—the Old School Presbyterian, the Methodist and the Baptist. About 25 persons have been added to the New School Presbyterian church—we have not learned how many to the other Presbyterian and Methodist churches. In the Baptist church, meetings have been kept up at night for about three weeks. Elders Taylor, Magoon, and Jeter have successively visited them, and labored for two or three days each. Last Sunday seven were baptized, making an addition of eighteen in all by baptism during the revival. Though the work has decreased in some of the churches, in others it continues with unabated interest.

GOOD NEWS FROM TEXAS.—In a letter from a member of the second Baptist church in this city, who has been for some time residing in Texas, to a relative in Hanover county, we have the gratifying intelligence, that the chief justice of Texas has been added by baptism to the Baptist church, and is devoting all his leisure time in preaching the gospel to his fellow men. Previous to his conversion he had been an avowed disbeliever in a divine revelation. Like Paul he is now determined to devote himself unreservedly to the propagation of that faith he once labored to destroy.—*Rel. Herald.*

ILLINOIS.—Elder S. Kennedy, from Lamotte church, Crawford County, Ill. writes Dec. 8th, as follows: "Since the formation of the Palestine Association, the Lord has revived his work very much in this church. I have baptized ten converts and have two more candidates approved by the church. Many more are weeping over their sins, and anxious for deliverance, but I am not able to give you a full detail.—*Banner and Pioneer.*

The religious interest in this city continues to increase. The way of the Lord was in some measure prepared, and the plain, faithful preaching of the word, together with the prayers and efforts of the pious, have awakened an unusual degree of feeling. But above all, the power of the Holy Spirit has been manifest in humbling and quickening the people of God, and in delivering sinners from the bondage of guilt into the glorious liberty of His children. Let the praise be all the Lord's, and let Christians be more watchful, humble and prayerful.—*Chr. Watchman.*

MR. BENJAMIN S. CORBETT, a graduate of Newton Theological Institution, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist Church and Society in Andover, Mass., to become their pastor.—*Id.*

The Odeon, recently vacated by Rev. Mr. Rogers' Society, has been let for five years to the Methodists, who commenced worship there on Sunday last. Sermon by Rev. J. N. Maffit; who is to be their pastor.—*Id.*

It is expected that Rev. HENRY K. GREEN, late of Westchester, Pa., will be publicly recognized as pastor of the First Baptist church in Charleston, this (Friday, the 7th,) evening. Services to commence at half-past 6 o'clock.—*Id.*

Communications.

For the Christian Secretary.

MR. EDITOR.—I was not of the committee who "drew up the Report" of the Education Society, nor a "member of the Convention who voted for it"—therefore do not come within the list of those to whom you refer our friend "Honestus," and his good friend the deacon, for a solution of their difficulties.

I cordially agree with "Honestus" however that "Unqualified expressions sometimes do hurt," and I think this, his caption, is pertinent to the clause on which he animadverted. The sentiment quoted from the Report is I think too sweeping—through inadvertence I trust.

The article of "Honestus" however brought to mind a little item of my own recent experience in Biblical study, and which may illustrate somewhat, although in the small way, the advantage of even a limited knowledge of the original; which is all that falls to the share of your humble correspondent. I was reflecting on those words of the Saviour to his disciples, "Luke 24: 25, 'O fools and slow of heart,' &c. and the passage in Matt. 5: 22, came to my mind 'Whoever shall say [to his brother] thou fool shall be in danger of hell fire.'" This reflection presented itself, 'Now does the Saviour make use of a form of expression here, which according to his own declaration in another place, when applied by a man to his brother, expose him to hell fire!'

The reflection perplexed and troubled me considerably. I therefore took an early opportunity to consult Geo. Campbell's Translation of the four Gospels, and found that he rendered the term in Luke, "O thoughtless men," instead of "fools."

This relieved my mind a good deal, but not wholly. I knew not but Mr. Campbell might have leaned a little to help out a difficult passage. I therefore turned to the Greek Testament, where I found that in the two passages different words were used. The term rendered fool in Matt. 5: 22, being more—that in Luke 24: 25, also rendered fools in the common version and, and properly rendered I suppose by Mr. Campbell, "O thoughtless men." My mind was thus relieved.

I will not pursue the subject further, Mr. Editor, but barely express my hope, that our good deacon will not suffer his mind to be embarrassed too much by a mere unfortunate clause in a Report, drawn perhaps in haste—that neither he nor any correspondent will "make a man an offender for a word," and especially that they will not for such cause withhold aid from objects of such vast importance as our Bible and Education Societies. LAYMAN.

For the Christian Secretary.

LEBANON, JANUARY 4, 1842.

BRO. BURR.—Knowing that all who love our Lord Jesus Christ feel interested in the progress of Zion, I will give you an account of the state of things in Lebanon. The state of religious feeling in this place has been low for a number of years past.—Last Spring our brethren commenced a prayer meeting at intermission on Lord's day, which has been continued until the present time. Soon after it commenced, there appeared to be an increase of religious feeling, and a spirit of prayer for a revival of religion; and some seriousness on the minds of the unconverted. About six weeks since, it was evident that a number were under conviction, and soon after, a few were rejoicing in hope, and the work was evidently deepening in the Church. On the 22d of December we entered our new house for the first time, which was then solemnly dedicated to the worship of the Most High. The services were performed in the following order.

Anthem. Reading select scriptures by brother R. C. Mills, of Colchester Borough. Invocation by brother Nichols, of the Cong. church in Lebanon.—Singing, "O Zion tune thy voice." Prayer, by brother M. G. Clark, of Norwich. Sermon by the Pastor, N. Wildman. Consecrating prayer by brother A. Bolles, of Colchester. Address to the church and congregation by brother C. W. Denison, of Norwich. Anthem. "O how lovely is Zion."

Since the dedication of the house, the work of reformation has spread, and is now going slowly forward. Five have recently been baptized, and received the hand of fellowship last Sabbath, which was our first communion in our new house; and about ten or twelve others are indulging hope. At the sale of the ships every one was speedily taken up, and it was found that no less than fifteen more were wanted which could not be supplied. Cox.

For the Christian Secretary.

"God's work must be done, and I may be dead," was a remark made by a pious African, mentioned in a former number of the Secretary. Such reflections must often pass through the minds of thoughtful Christians, and the only query is, do they always produce the same practical effect as in the instance above mentioned?

In the first place, what little, or more of this world's goods we may now possess, or what we may be daily earning by our industry, may soon pass into other hands; and into those whose views may differ greatly from ours. Let us then remember the beginning of this new year, that "God's work must be done, and we may be dead;" and therefore resolve, in the strength of the Lord, and as the Lord shall prosper us, to make all those appropriations for the various religious and benevolent operations of the day, which we have considered it our duty to sustain, and make them *now*. Think not, there is time enough yet, and this or that may be postponed to some uncertain future; but commence making appropriations as early in the year as practical; for those whom our exertions may benefit, are also mortal, and may be far beyond the reach of all that can be done for soul or body, while we are deferring that which we could perform to-day, to some future period.

If there are any unconverted relatives, friends, or neighbors, with whom we feel it to be our duty to converse, or to write, on the interests of their souls, let us do it *now*, for "God's work must be done, and we or they may be dead."

If any one is conscious that he has injured another in business, or any other way—has made uncharitable and unkind remarks, and that it is his duty to see the individual he has wronged, let him do it *now*. The individual he has wronged, may be dead before his future convenient time arrives; and

thus his opportunity be lost forever, and his remorse be very bitter on a dying bed.

If there is any religious or benevolent enterprise which Christians are convinced it is their duty to undertake—any new plan for the spiritual or temporal benefit of their fellow beings, which it is their duty to originate, or assist others in carrying into execution, do it *now*; for this is the Lord's work, and must be done. The mind of every reflecting Christian will suggest many things, known only to himself, of which duty requires their performance. Then if duty requires their performance at all, it requires it as soon as practicable. For death is certain to every individual of the human family, and must be near to many.

Let us all remember the errand of Amos to the king, "Thus saith the Lord, set thine house in order; for thou shalt die and not live;" and that "God's work must be done."

Temperance.

A friend has furnished us with the following paragraph from a letter received by him, containing some notice of a Mass. Temperance meeting recently held in the good old County of Gloucester, State of New York. The labors of these Balaams rears certainly seems almost apostolic, both in aim and success.

"A new interest is awakened in the Temperance cause with us. We have been visited and addressed by two Reformed Drunkards from Baltimore. At a Mass Meeting in our County, it was estimated there were 5000 people. Four addresses from Reformed Drunkards were delivered. All was still and quiet. I witnessed no drunkenness or profanity. Wagons carrying from 25 to 30 Ladies, came in all directions with their banners waving, inscribed with various motto's. One load from our own carried 26 Ladies.—Eight Marshals on horseback. Our motto was Total Abstinence, or no Husband."

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, JANUARY 14, 1842.

EXPOSITION OF PROPHECY.—Perhaps there is no subject exciting more interest at the present day, than the interpretation of the prophecies, and yet there is no subject that we are acquainted with, which requires one half the study now made. The several theories now before the public, have each their respective adherents; and time alone must decide which is correct. I have received from the Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Hartford, two or three numbers of a series, which proposes to furnish us, upon the prophecies Daniel and of the Revelation of St. John, in which he takes a different view of these prophecies than any author we have ever read. We shall commence the publication of these numbers in the next paper, without advancing any opinion of our own respecting them. Dr. Skinner is eminently known throughout this country and elsewhere as the former Governor of Liberia. We feel assured that the name of the writer will insure candid examination of his opinions.

COLD WATER ARMY.—A meeting was held at the Center Conference Room on Tuesday evening for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of organizing a cold water army in this city, auxiliary to a State Society. Rev. Mr. Warren, general agent for the State, addressed the meeting, stating that it was the object of the Society to organize a "Cold Water Army" throughout the State, and if possible to enlist every child in the cause, and lay the foundation of the temperance reformation so deep, that it may remain fixed and permanent. The citizens of New Haven have already adopted the system. A committee was raised, consisting of members from the different religious societies in the city, with instructions to call another meeting in the course of next week, when it was expected the plan will be carried into operation.

THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION, an account of which will be found in another column, has excited some interest here, from the fact that several young men, natives of this city, were connected with it. Their names are George Barnard, son of Mr. George Barnard, Radcliffe House, son of Henry Hudson, Esq., late Mayor of the city, and John Torrey, son of Mr. Torrey, banking house keeper. By letters received from Santa Fe before the departure of the expedition, it is known that these young men were engaged in it. It is impossible to tell, at present, what will be their fate. Serious fears are entertained that if they should reach the city of Mexico in safety, they will be sent to the mines to labor for silver.

By a letter from the Rev. Mr. Jameson, of Providence, published in the last Christian Watchman, we learn that the revival which commenced under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Knapp, continues to increase in interest. The meetings are continued every evening, and no one has yet closed without bringing to light new cases of conversion. A large majority of the converts are males of the most substantial class in society, many of them husbands and fathers. Within the last ten weeks, Mr. Jameson says he has baptized 112 happy converts; and there are some more among us rejoicing in hope, and are expected to follow Christ into the baptismal waters.

REVIVALS.—We learn, verbally, that the Baptist churches in New London are enjoying a powerful revival at the present time. The church in East Lyme has also been blessed with large additions, but we are unable to state any thing definite with respect to the extent of the work, or its place at present. We shall undoubtedly receive accounts of them at a proper time.

The Treasurer of the Convention acknowledges the receipt of the following sum from two individuals in E. Windsor, in aid of our Baptist ministers in prison in Denmark, \$3,00

Also from the church in Canton, 7,67

Also from a friend in Southfield, 1,00

Also from deacon J. Osgood, 1,00

Also from deacon E. A. Parker, 2,00

Also from Ezekiel Atwood, 1,50

J. B. GILBERT.

The last Baptist Advocate says that the work of grace in the city of New York is still on the increase. Quite a number were baptized in several of the churches last Sabbath. The paper containing the account has been mislaid, and we are unable to give the particulars from recollection.

STURBRIDGE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—From a copy of the Minutes, we learn that the number of members in this Association is 1362. During the year 99 have been added by baptism; 49 by letter; 4 by experience, and 4 restored. Dismissed 59; excluded 17; died 20. The number of scholars in Sabbath schools is 1182; teachers 134, and 11 Bible classes. The association was held with the Baptist church at Belchertown, Aug. 25th and 26th, 1842.

A very interesting sketch of the history of the Sturbridge Association is published with the Minutes, in which the number of members is given from its commencement in 1802, together with the additions from year to year. The writers of the circular letters, preachers, &c., are accurately given.

McLEOD AGAIN IN JAIL.—This notorious person is again immured in the cells of a prison, not however for boasting of having committed a murder, but for not paying his debts. His bondsman, it is said, have been obliged to pay large sums on account of his official defalcations. On his return to Niagara, he was arrested on civil process, and for want of bail, is now confined within the walls of a British prison. Surely, "the way of the transgressor is hard."

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN ESSEX.—The subjoined postscript is taken from a letter recently received from a friend in Essex, and shows, in a most cheering light, the rapid progress of the temperance reformation in that town.

P. S.—The temperance reform has taken a fresh hold here within a few days, and in less than a week over four hundred and fifty names were added to the Total Abstinence Pledge. Among which are to be found many who were fast approaching to the drunkard's grave. We are pursuing onward, and are strongly in hopes that we shall finally drive intemperance from among us.

January 8, 1842.

W.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Otis Chapin, of this city, hung himself on Friday afternoon last, at his house in Belmont street. We learn that he had become somewhat embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs, and that he was in the habit of making too free use of intoxicating liquors.

"NOT HEARD FROM."—The "Greek" correspondent of the Congregational Observer. We should be glad to hear his opinion respecting our interpretation of his translation of the passage in Acts viii. 38.

The Congregational meeting house in Blue Hill, Maine, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 1st inst. A fire was built at an early hour, and the house left until the ringing of the first bell. When the sexton arrived, he found the flames had made so much progress that it was impossible to extinguish it.

Twenty-eight deaths occurred in Dr. Hawes' congregation during the past year, and eight in that of the Rev. Mr. Bushnell.

The number of deaths in the city and town of Hartford during the past year is 191—not including the Alms-House, or West Hartford.

The Faculty of Yale College have nominated Henry P. Bronson, M. D., of Waterbury, to the Professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in that Institution, vacated by the death of Dr. Tully.

The Position and Peculiarities of the Baptists Defined and Illustrated. By Sewall S. Cutting, Pastor of the Baptist church in Southbridge, Ms. This is a pamphlet of 48 pages, embodying a sermon delivered before the Sturbridge Association, with additions, etc. The author has carefully avoided controversy, and at the same time exhibited his subject in a clear and forcible manner, evincing a thorough knowledge of the topics under consideration.

The Biblical Recorder and Southern Watchman has been discontinued. Efforts are to be made to revive it again at Charleston, S. C. It was formerly published at Raleigh, N. Carolina.

A Second Baptist church was constituted in Worcester, Ms., on the 28th ult.

[Correspondence of the Secretary.]

WASHINGTON, JAN. 5, 1842.

MEMBERS, EDITORS.—Presuming that you, as well as your numerous readers, may like to hear again from this city, and having a few moments leisure, the first that I have had for two or three weeks, I deemed it proper to devote these few minutes to you. There has been little in the proceedings of Congress, until the last and the present weeks, which was of much general interest. Last week, the Senate took up the Bankrupt Bill, and the plan drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, for a Bank of Exchange. On the first bill, Mr. Benton spoke at considerable length, urging the postponement of its action till some future period.

(The bill, you are aware, by its present provisions, goes into operation on the first of February next.) He was followed by several others, who coincided with him as to the importance of postponement; I believe, however, no action has, as yet, been taken on the subject. The debate relative to the Bank of Exchange was occasioned by a motion of Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, to refer the Bill to a select committee of nine; Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, spoke at considerable length in opposition to the bill, giving his objections at large, and accompanying them by copious illustrations. Mr. Calhoun followed on the same side, and presented some further objections, which Mr. Buchanan had not noticed. Mr. Rives, of Virginia, followed Mr. C. and although he did not attempt to defend the bill in its present form, contended that it would be remodelled by the committee proposed by Mr. Tallmadge, so as to be objectionable. The next day, (Thursday,) Mr. Mangum, of N. Carolina, spoke on the same question, opposing, in violent terms, the bill, as not at all calculated to attain the object for which it was designed. He was followed on Monday by Mr. Huntington, of your State, whose opinions seemed to coincide very nearly with those of Mr. Mangum. The general impression seems to be, that this Bill, however amended, will not pass either House.

In the House of Representatives a debate has continued for three or four weeks, upon the reference of that portion of the President's Message relative to the Tariff; a part contending that it should be referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and a part to the committee on Manufactures. Much time has been wasted on this question, and the members who have spoken have, many of them, taken the liberty of leaving the subject which they professed to be discussing, and giving forth a speech on "matters and things in general." This subject was yesterday put at rest, after a very able speech from the Hon. W. C. Johnson, of Maryland, by the moving of the previous question, and the subject referred to the committee on manufactures.

In relation to the President's Leave, which was held on New Year's day, I will merely say that the concourse was said, by those who usually attend, to be greater than at any former period. To this, the remarkably fine weather (the sky here being perfectly clear, and the atmosphere as bland as that of May) as well as the desire of seeing the Vetoing President, no doubt contributed. Mr. Tyler looks pale, thin, and somewhat care-worn, but was very affable and courteous to the numerous throng of visitors who pressed forward to grasp his hand. As usual, the Foreign Ambassadors, and principal officers of Government, were present, and the insignia of military and civil rank caught the eye at every turn.

The ladies, too, in the decoration of their fair forms, displayed all the variety which art could devise, or wealth procure. Alas! that those who so soon must lie "neath the cold folds of the valley," should devote so much time to that outward adorning which, however it may imitate, can never equal, the hues of the humble flower which

"Was born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air."

How senseless to deck the body thus, when the insect of a day can boast a plumage more magnificent, and colors more vivid and beautiful, than the choicest fabrics of Persia or of India! Will these gorgeous dresses, these costly robes, and gay ornaments, avail to put off the approach of age, infirmity, disease, or death? Will it be a satisfactory reflection when we come before the bar of the Almighty, that here none were clad in more magnificent and sumptuous apparel? And that while the haggard child of want was suffered to pass by, unfed, unclothed, and uneducated, we were clothed in purple and fine linen? Is it not rather an indication that the mind is like that of the savage, untutored and wholly animal in thought, in feeling and desire?—Let, then, our adorning be the "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which in the sight of God is of great price."

But enough. As is customary on these occasions, I called also on Mrs. Madison and ex-President Adams. Mrs. Madison is a woman of commanding and dignified appearance, and of interesting manners. She appeared on this occasion, very free, affable, and lady-like in her demeanor, and won, as she always has, and no doubt will, golden opinions from her visitors. Mr. Adams is, also, I am told, in private life, as amiable and courteous, as he is learned and powerful in public. His lady is a very pleasant and apparently intelligent woman, many years younger than her husband.

I had the pleasure of hearing last Sabbath, a sermon from Rev. Mr. Tustin. He is certainly a man of considerable power and ability, as a preacher, and possesses the happy faculty of enchainning the attention of an audience. He is not, however, without many, and marked faults in his education. This city has followed the example of most other cities in the Union, in the adoption of the Lecture system. Several courses of lectures have been instituted here this winter. Of these, the most prominent are those of the Union Fire Company, one of the most efficient companies of firemen in the city. They have a very neat lecture room in their engine house, and have weekly lectures delivered by members of Congress, and citizens of distinction.

The first lecture was delivered by Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New-Hampshire, late Secretary of the Treasury. I may advert to this Association again. By the way, would it not be a good thing for the gallant firemen of your city, inferior to none in their zeal in subduing the devouring flames, unequalled too, in discipline, and in honorable emulation of worthy deeds, to copy this example? Another course of lectures has been instituted by Rev. Mr. Clark, of the 2d Presbyterian church, with a view of contributing to the mental and moral improvement of the young men of his congregation.

The influence of the Lecture system on community is yet to be seen. That it is better than the theatre, or the ball-room, no sensible man can doubt. It is fabled to any objections they are, I think, that it will lead our people, already too prone to be superficial in knowledge, to become more so; and that error will be inculcated with the truth. But it has already worked a great improvement in diminishing the attendance upon theatrical entertainments, to a surprising extent, and should it continue to rise in the favor of the public as it has heretofore done, we may ere long hope to see the theatres turned into lecture-rooms, where the masses will assemble for mental entertainment, and where the baser and more grovelling passions of man will yield to the dominion of the intellect. So let it be.

Yours truly, MEDICUS.

Selected Summary.

Congressional.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 7. The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House, it was supposed that Mr. Hopkins would be called upon, as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, to decide the question whether Mr. Wise's motion to amend the Treasury note bill by suspending the distribution of all the public debt is paid, is in order. But the House did not go into Committee. I have no doubt that Mr. Hopkins will decide that the motion was in order, and it will be entertained—in which the passage of the Treasury note bill must be long delayed.

Most of the time of the House, to-day, was taken up with proceedings on abolition petitions. It will be seen that the votes of the House to-day have put the subject at rest. They

have refused by decided majorities, to entertain petitions which, according to the decision of the Speaker, have been considered as receivable under the rule.

Petitions were received, commencing with the Territory of Iowa.

Mr. Giddings presented a petition praying for the abolition of all laws authorizing the transportation of slaves by sea, freeing slaves which may be three leagues from the coast.

Mr. Wise objected to the reception of the petition, as it was the recognition of the principle of abolition in its worst form; and raised a question of order on its reception.

Mr. Giddings replied, and denied that it asked anything like abolition.

The Speaker decided that the whole petition could not be received.

Mr. Giddings asked that the portion which came within the rules might be received.

Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, moved that the portion of the petition receivable be laid on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion decided as follows: yeas 104, nays 86.

Mr. Adams refused to answer.

The Speaker ordered the roll to be called, stating that the House must decide whether the gentleman from Mass. accusers should be allowed to set the Rules of the House at defiance.

Mr. Giddings then presented a petition praying that the people of the free States may be relieved from all participation in the support of the institutions of slavery, or in aiding to hold any of the human family in bondage.

Mr. Wise moved to lay the question of reception on the table.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the question of laying on the table was decided as follows: yeas 105, nays 86.

Mr. Giddings then presented a petition praying that no new State shall be admitted into the Union, the constitution of which authorizes the holding of slaves.

Mr. Wise moved that this petition be not received.

On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered and decided as follows: yeas 102, nays 82.

Other petitions were presented, when at 3 o'clock, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 8.

The proposition to repeal the Bankrupt Act has been brought before both Houses.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House, Mr. Cushing, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to regulate the tonnage on Spanish vessels.

The bill to regulate the commercial intercourse with the people of Cayenne, and the French Colony of Guiana reported some days since, was called up by Mr. Cushing, and read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT ACT.—The question then came up on the motion to lay the petition offered by Mr. G. Davis, praying for the repeal of the Bankrupt Act, on the table.

Mr. Cravens had moved to refer this petition to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a bill repealing the same.

Mr. Chittenden moved to lay the whole on the table.

Mr. G. Davis asked a call of the House before the vote was taken, which was ordered, when 202 members answered to their names.

Mr. Weller asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, when

Mr. Fillmore said he thought the intention was to get a test vote on this question, and it could not be done as it now stood, as many members would vote to receive the petition and refer it to the Committee, who would vote against the instructions.

Mr. Warren then moved to divide the question, and vote to lay the instructions on the table.

The vote was then taken on that branch of the question by yeas and nays, and decided as follows: yeas 90, nays 114.

The question was then put, shall the main question be now put?

On this question the yeas and nays were ordered, and decided as follows: yeas 109, nays 97.

The question then came up on adopting the amendment of Mr. Cravens.

Mr. Proffitt suggested that his colleague should insert the word "forthwith" after the words "report a bill."

This suggestion was not adopted.

Mr. Howard then made a motion to adjourn, but withdrew it.

Mr. Barnard renewed it, and it was decided by yeas and nays as follows: yeas 38, nays 167.

The main question was then put on the amendment by yeas and nays, and decided as follows: yeas 115, nays 91.

The petition was then referred with the instructions.

Mr. T. F. Marshall then presented a petition and memorial praying for the repeal of the Bankrupt Act, which he moved to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill, to repeal said act, on Tuesday next, and moved the previous question which was seconded.

Mr. Arnold asked if the motion of the gentleman was in order—if it was parliamentary.

The Speaker decided it was in order.

Mr. W. W. Irwin said he felt it his duty to make one effort to save the bill, and moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Clifford, asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the House refused to adjourn, yeas 33, nays 158.

The question was then put, Shall the main question be now put? yeas 115, nays 91.

The main question, on the reference of the petition with instructions was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows: yeas 112, nays 88.

Mr. J. Campbell said this was the anniversary of a National Festival, and he would move that the House adjourn.

Mr. Stanley asked for the yeas and nays which were ordered, and the motion was decided in the affirmative, yeas 115, nays 88.

So the House adjourned.

The Santa Fe Expedition.

The New Orleans Picayune contains a letter from a place north of Mexico, dated Nov. 4, to a Dr. Chalmers, at Austin, in Texas, giving an account of the fate of its expedition.

Mr. Kendall, one of the editors of the Picayune, accompanied the expedition as an amateur. Whether he was among those that were shot, was not known. The following extract embraces the prominent details of the letter.—*Watchman*.

The advance party, of about one hundred men, had reached the neighborhood of Santa Fe, leaving the rear guard with the wagons and artillery, some two hundred miles behind. Four or five men were sent forward to announce the purposes of the mission to the authorities, and to say that they had come more as friends than foes; that they wished to cultivate the acquaintance of their neighbors, and open commercial relations with them, and not to provoke hostilities. Of the *avant couriers*, one was a Capt. Lewis, and another was Mr. Kendall, editor of the New Orleans Picayune. They were seized, and two or three, some say four of them, were by order of Gov. Armijo, immediately shot. The Governor then, with a large body of New Mexicans, in arms, went out to salute the visitors. The latter had, however, taken up a strong position, and prepared to act on the defensive, should it be necessary—hitherto ignorant of the fate of their emissaries, as of the reception they were likely to meet.

In a ravine, formed by the freshets, having a stream of some magnitude in their rear, stood Col. Cook and his men, confident that from this position they could not be dislodged. Here they waited the approach of their adversaries, doubtful yet whether to regard them as friends or foes—impatient for the order to fire, yet restrained by their pacific instructions from the Texan government, they watched for some act of aggression to justify them in testing the temper of their guns. At this critical moment came forward Capt. Lewis, accompanied by a nephew of the Governor, (who speaks and understands the English language well), and begs Col. Cook not to fire, nor be concerned. He assures him there is no need of an engagement, as the Governor is disposed to receive them kindly, and that articles of agreement had already been entered into for an armistice, which might lead to a friendly alliance. On the other hand, he represented the Mexicans as numerous and strong; that in an hour they would be surrounded by five thousand men, all armed, and obedient to their chief, that it was in vain to resist, and the Governor was anxious to avoid a conflict, and would deal better by them than they had any right to expect.

These representations and assurances, coming from their own interpreter, and supported by the Governor's nephew, exercised a fatal influence. They inclined to listen to terms

of capitulation, which were agreed upon as follows:—they were to lay down their arms and return forthwith to Texas, where they were to be safe and inviolate, the Governor was to protect them against the populace—to escort them to the borders of Texas, and there having restored to them their guns, despatch them to their homes.

These articles were ratified in the usual manner in such cases, and the Texan party in good faith, surrendered their arms. They were instantly seized and plundered of every thing. Even their uniform was stripped off. Hats, boots and shoes shared the same fate, and in this condition they were ordered to march under a strong escort to the city of Mexico, a distance of two thousand miles, and answer to the authorities as prisoners of war. They arrived here about ten days ago, having suffered greatly from fatigue, hunger and thirst. In this place they received as good treatment as could be expected in their circumstances.

Though restrained of liberty, their personal wants were attended to, and by voluntary subscriptions of both foreigners and natives, they were clad (near 100 men) in a light but comfortable suit, and the sent forward on their dreary march. They are expected to reach the capital some time in December next.—*Mer. Jour.*

From the Detroit Advertiser Extra, Jan. 2.

2 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Extensive Conflagration.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of property destroyed. The most valuable square in the city of Detroit is in ashes! We have only time to give a very brief account of the terrible conflagration.

The fire broke out at 10 o'clock. The following property destroyed:

Ohio House block, reaching from the brick building to Woodward street. Here the fire originated. All destroyed. Loss cannot be less than \$20,000.

Wooden building extending from corner Woodward Avenue to Griswold street. Small loss—say \$5,000.

Building, four-story brick, corner of Johnson and Woodward Avenues, occupied by F. A. Raymond—goods all saved. By Warren, groceries—loss about \$7,000, insured partially. By Daily Advertiser office—loss about \$8,000, insured in Kulamzoo Mutual for \$4,500. Register's Office, by the great exertion of Mr. Snow, the Register, was saved, and also the lawyer's, the building owned by Chandler, Moors & Dwight, of Geneva.

The four-story brick building, corner of Jefferson Avenue and Griswold street, the cost \$28,000—insured about \$8,000. Occupied by Custom House, J. Palmer, dry goods. A. S. Bagg, bookstore, and Free Press office. Loss of buildings, \$20,000, insured \$8,000. Palmer saved his goods. Free Press all destroyed—insured \$5,000 on of fire and store. Drew, Jones and Goddard owned the building.

The wooden building adjoining the latter block, and occupied by Garrison's dry goods store—mostly saved—buildings burnt. Bingham's drug and grocery store—goods mostly saved, insured probably.

The four-story brick building, occupied by Newbold's hardware store and Gardner's crockery store. Loss of building, say \$15,000. Goods in hardware store all destroyed; loss \$30,000—insurance \$10,000. Crockery store about \$10,000. Some insured.

Wooden building occupied by A. C. McGraw's shoe store—loss \$8,000, partially insured. In same building, G. & J. C. Hill, drugs and groceries—loss \$5,000, mostly insured. Building owned by Major Dequindre. We can give no further particulars until we pick up the pi.

Washington Temperance Society.

At a meeting of the members of this society on Monday evening, Nov. 29th, the following gentlemen were elected its officers for the ensuing six months, viz:—

CORNELIUS BURT, President.
Capt. BENJAMIN FOX, 1st Vice President.
ANDREW W. BOLE, 2d Vice President.
J. T. BEEBE, Recording Secretary.
TUDOR ADAMS, Corresponding Secretary.
ROYAL FLINT, Treasurer.

Also, Voted, That the thanks of this society be presented to our late worthy President, Mr. Royal Flint, for his unremitting exertions for the welfare of this society, and his unwearied labors in the cause of Temperance, and that the same be signed by the President and Secretary.

CORNELIUS BURT, President.

HARTFORD, Nov. 29th, 1841.

To Royal Flint, President of the Hartford T. S. S.:
SIR—In compliance with a vote, and in behalf of the members of the Washington Temperance Society, we tender you their thanks as a token of their appreciation of your unremitting exertions as their President, and your unwearied labors in the cause of Temperance. May you in your retirement from the duties of President of this society, rest assured that its members feel grateful to you for the gentlemanly manner in which you have always presided as their President—that you have done your duty as a faithful officer, a useful member, and have been an ornament to the society, of which you were one of the first founders. May happiness and prosperity attend you during the remainder of your days in this world of trouble, be the sincere wish of every true Washingtonian.

Henry Barnwell, the "last of Paul Jones' crew," died at Upper Marlboro, Montgomery Co., Pa., on the 9th ult, aged 87.

The Government steamer which is ordered to be built for Lake Erie, it is said, is to be constructed at the town of Erie, and of iron.

WATERBURY, Jan. 6th, 1842.

MR. BARBOCK.—Mr. Lucian F. Lewis, of Salem Bridge, having seen the tracks of some uncommon animal about three miles south west of this village, on Wednesday the 5th inst., a company started in pursuit. After following till three o'clock, P. M. Mr. Lewis shot it, and it proved to be a noble Buck two or three years old. The tracks had been seen near the plain where killed, for three weeks previous, and it probably came from the west of the North River—bound for the Disputed Territory in the State of Maine.

Yours, &c.

[New Haven Palladium.]

THE ICE RAILROAD.—The first ship has been loaded this week, in two days, by the aid of the Railroad to Fresh Pond. She took about 350 tons. On one trip, the cars left the wharf next the Old Bridge, went to the Pond, (nearly six miles) were loaded there, and returned to the wharf with twenty-five tons of ice, all in the *split five minutes*! The formal opening of the railroad will be celebrated on Wednesday next.—*Banker Hill Aurora*.

CONVICTION OF REV. MR. VAN ZANDT.—An extra from the Rochester Evening Post gives the result of this trial for the seduction by Mr. Van Zandt, of Miss Sophia Murdock. The case was delivered to the jury at 6 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, who after an absence of about four hours returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages \$3000.

PLAINWORTH.—We understand that Governor Seward in his preparation for the New Year, has substituted Lemonade and cold water for Punch and Wine. This is a bold innovation, but one which the spirit of the times demands. The Temperance cause has a right to claim an example from the highest authorities. The amount heretofore expended for wine, &c., by the Governor, will now be given to the poor.—*Alb. Ecce Jour.*

The dwelling house of Mr. Jefferson Tourgee, of Williamsfield, Ohio, was burned on the night of the 22nd ult., and a boy four years old and a young woman belonging to the family perished in the flames.

HON. SAMUEL JOHNS is spoken of for Secretary of State, vice Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER.

Leicester King, of Trumbull Co., is the abolition candidate for Governor of Ohio.

A young German dentist named Ripley, at Pittsburgh, Pa., shot himself on the 30th ult.

COLLISION.—The steamboat Georgia on her way from Philadelphia to Norfolk, was struck by the Pocahontas, on the night of the 6th. The collision seems to have been accidental. Capt. Parish, of the Pocahontas, was severely injured by the flag staff of the Georgia, which struck him on the head.

IMMIGRATION.—In 1840, the whole number of passengers arrived at this port was 61,103, in 1841 it 54,331, showing a decrease of 3,769.—This diminution, says the American, was experienced in the early portion of the season, and is attributable to the apprehensions which then existed in Europe of a war between Great Britain and the United States, in consequence of the affair of McLeod.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—The Boston Atlas states that the amount of merchandise now lying at Greenbush, opposite Albany to be transported over this road, is so great that a whole month will be occupied in taking it away.

The citizens of Troy have subscribed \$90,000 towards the construction of a railroad from Troy to Greenbush.

An election was held in Georgia, on the 31st inst., for three members of Congress. In Savannah, the only town from which we have returns, Messrs. Cooper, Colquhoun and Black received majorities of 23, 31 and 22 respectively over their whig opponents. There is little doubt that they have been elected.

MARRIED.

In this city, 29th ult., by Rev. J. S. Eaton, Mr. George Alpress of Northampton, Mass., to Miss Hannah Waterman, of this city. Also, by the same, 9th inst., Mr. Lyman B. Davis to Miss Lucy A. Cowles.

In this city, 9th inst., by Rev. Mr. Moore, Samuel P. Elmore, of East Windsor, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Ray, of this city.

At Bethel, 2d inst., Mr. John Benedict, to Miss Cornelia Barnum, both of Bethel.

At Mansfield, 2d inst., by Rev. Henry Bromley, Mr. Gardner C. Pike to Miss Selina Danham, both of Mansfield.

At Windham, William (sic) 13th ult., by Rev. Mr. Sharp Mr. Amasa T. Barrows, of Mansfield, to Miss Maria Williams of Windham.

DIED.

In this city, 8th inst., Franklin S., son of James and Charlotte H. Lockwood, aged 4 years and 3 months.

At Windsor, Nov. 9th, Ira Loomis, aged 72.

At Tolland, 7th inst., Mrs. Lucinda Grover, wife of Horatio Grover, aged 40. [Court and N. Y. Baptist Register please copy.]

Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.
The Christian's Lament.
Oh where are those moments of joy and gladness, [cheer?
When the dear Saviour's smile came the Christian to
When were banished dark clouds—all emotions of sadness,
When our eyes were not dim'd with the soul-bitter tear?

Oh! where are those days when our hopes beam'd with glory
And the Spirit's best influence was hovering round,
When we dwelt with new pleasure on Calvary's story,
And told it to sinners where'er they were found?

Oh! where is that peace, and that soul-consolation,
Which pervaded our bosoms, and filled us with love,
Which flow'd from a sense of our pardon—salvation,
Rain'd our souls from this earth up to mansions above?

Alas! have they fled like the dew of the morning?
The kind Saviour's presence left the sad-stricken heart!
When to cheer us again his smiles come returning,
And bid this strange darkness—this coldness depart?

The closet neglected! and prayer feebly offer'd!
From duty's plain path have we not turned away?
Thus grieving the Spirit when blessings were proffer'd,—
At a distance we've follow'd, and lov'd thus to stray.

Thus wounding our Saviour, our joys quickly perish,
And losing the Spirit, the world's fleeting dreams
Cannot come to our aid, for no longer we cherish
Those hopes where the smile of the Saviour ne'er beams.

Return, blessed Saviour!—bright Star of the morning!
From on high let the "Day Spring" revisit each heart;
The Spirit's sweet influence reviving—returning,
Melt the ice on our souls, bid the shadows depart.

Heal—bless our backslidings, and grant us a token,
Reviving our hopes, and rekindling our love;—
We'll trust in the promise, most graciously spoken,
Oh! then let us keep in the pathway above.

Harford, Jan. 1842. JUSTITIA.

For the Christian Secretary.

What is our Life?

What is our life? A bubble light,
That dances on the waters bright—
A moment, and the bubble's gone,
And nothing marks where erst it shone.

What is our life? A flower fair,
Yielding its perfume to the air,
The passing breeze has bow'd its head,
The flower is withered, scentless, dead.

What is our life? A star whose beam
Shedding perience a transient gleam,
But like the ancient Pleiad lost,
It falls, its beams are dim'd in dust. X. Y. Z.

Miscellaneous.

From an East Indian correspondent of the London Times.

A Trip to Juggernaut.

Having read much, and seen nothing of this great sacred-Pagan city, accompanied by an officer in the Bengal army, I left the renowned city of Calcutta, to visit this pandemonium of the Hindoos. It was in the month of May, in the present year, when the hot weather was intolerable, and my friend, being an invalid, was recommended by his medical attendant to repair to the sea-side, with a view to recruit his strength, by inhaling the sea breeze. We were given to understand that there were two or three untenanted bungalows to let, and as several parties had preceded us from the presidency a fortnight or more before, we spared no time in proceeding thither, that we might not lose any chance of meeting the accommodation which, under the circumstances, was truly desirable. We accordingly engaged a small covered pleasure boat at "Chund Paul Ghaut," and having instructed our servants to hire a cook boat, took water, on our route to Tumbuk, a small cove, which is situated on a small river or estuary named the Rhoopnarin, and I must not omit to mention in this place that the alluvial base of this stream is highly auriferous. There is a small village some few "cos" above Tumbuk, called by the natives, Sonahpore, or the gold-yielding village, in which some quantities of the above precious metal have been in times back procured. As our daks had been laid by the post-master at Calcutta to carry us on to the civil station of Midnapore, we did not take the advantage of a shattered dak bungalow which the Hon. East India Company have established at Tumbuk for the accommodation of their servants travelling on that route, and we therefore hurried on our journey towards the aforementioned station.

As we travelled by night in our palanquins, (the bearers or supporters progressing onwards at the rate of about four miles an hour,) we did not reach Midnapore until the forenoon of the following day, when we were most kindly and hospitably received and entertained by the collector of the Zillah. He had provided us with bearers for our dak to proceed on to Balasore, a distance of 50 miles, and after having recruited ourselves with necessary refreshments, we again started on our road for the latter station. The jungles through which we passed appeared exceedingly heavy, and at sunset the "mussals" were lighted to afford the bearers of our palanquins an opportunity to see their way, for the roads were exceedingly rugged, and we had to be carried through the beds of several nullahs, which intersected the high road to Juggernaut. On our arrival at Balasore we received a hearty welcome at the bungalow of the civil surgeon of the above station, and again entered our "man-borne" vehicles for the celebrated town of Cuttack, being distant from Balasore 112 miles. On our route thither we crossed five rivers, some of them exceeding a mile in breadth, but so little water was there in them, that the bearers were enabled to ford them on foot without much inconvenience. There is but one traveller's bungalow all the way between Balasore and Cuttack, viz: at Baruckpore, which is situated on a wild heath, attended by a rita-magur, who is very ill provided with the means of accommodating travellers. On our reaching the capital of Orissa, we were obliged to cross the river Mahanudda, which in the hot season is almost dry, and the sands composing its bed were so impregnated with heat, by the operation of the sun's rays, that the bearers were repeatedly compelled to drop our palanquins hastily, and run, uttering doleful cries, to the nearest rill they could approach, to cool their naked, way-worn feet, which appeared literally blistered by the heat of the soil.

We tarried a day at Cuttack, and at 2 o'clock

in the morning proceeded onward towards Juggernaut, 52 miles from the above named station, and here, at early dawn, we first perceived the sides of the high way to that much talked of city, paved with the osseous remains of humanity. It was truly a piteous but a disgusting sight. Deserted vestments of the dead, borne by the winds, appeared fluttering upon the thorny brakes of the circumjacent jungles, agitated by the sea breeze, as we approached towards the sands of Juggernaut, which are laved by the surf constantly tempestuously beating over them, propelled by the heavy surges which set in upon them from the waters of the Bay of Bengal. Hundreds of half famished pilgrims were in the act of courting their way to the great Pagan shrine, while hosts of naked mendicants threw themselves prostrate by the sides of our palanquins, seeking a temporary relief in the shape of a few pice or cowries. The nearer we approached the city of abomination, the horrible effects of Pagan idolatry in an equal ratio, appeared to multiply themselves. There appeared nought but wretchedness and desolation on every side; the dead and the dying formed the agonizing features of one miserable picture.

On our arrival at our ultimate destination, the lofty gilded cupolas and minarets of the pagoda of Juggernaut, as the splendor of the sunbeams played upon them, appeared strikingly grand to the eye. We entered our humble bungalow, and having made what domestic arrangements we considered necessary to our comforts, we, on the same evening, mounted upon a neighbor's elephant, visited the temple. As we passed over the sands no pen can describe the horrors that I felt. Some scores, may I say, I believe, say hundreds of human beings, of all ages and sexes, lay, as to their remains, fully exposed to view, being eaten up by carrion beasts and birds, whilst the atmosphere was intolerable. So truly offensive was it, that even the elephant upon which we were mounted, exhibited manifest symptoms of impatience whilst passing over this arena of death, by erecting his proboscis in the air, and trumpeting, (a sure and infallible token of discontent on the part of that animal.) The city was swarming with pilgrims of all castes, and numerous Brahman bulls were feeding with them from their own platters. Gongs, sistrums, pipes, and other instruments used in producing music at the festival, which is denominated the "Rathajatra," were in full operation throughout the night, whilst the yells of the devoted pilgrims were unceasing. Upon inquiry we learned that no immolation had taken place at Juggernaut since June, 1827, when a Brahmin voluntarily threw himself under the wheels of the "rath" (or car). As a sea-side residence, Pooree, (which is about a mile from Juggernaut) is an agreeable spot, but the latter city is at ce in seasons of the year too near it to admit of its being wholesome. We remained in the neighborhood a fortnight, and were very glad to quit it. It is not favorable, on account of the fact above mentioned, to the convalescence of a Bengal invalid. The Neigherrie hills are, on all sides, admitted to be more conducive to the health of a sickly European in that climate.

The First Abolition Meeting.

We have recently had an interview with a person who was present at the first Abolition meeting ever held in the United States. It took place in the township of Woodbridge, county of Middlesex in this State, on the 4th of July, 1783, being the first anniversary of our independence, after the close of the Revolutionary War. Great preparations had been made—an ox was roasted, and an immense number had assembled on the memorable occasion. A platform was erected just above the heads of the spectators, and at a given signal, Dr. Bloomfield, father of the late Gov. Bloomfield of this State, mounted the platform, followed by his fourteen slaves, male and female, seven taking their stations on his right hand, and seven on his left. Being thus arranged, he advanced somewhat in front of his slaves, and addressed the multitude on the subject of slavery and its evils, and in conclusion pointed to those on his right and left: "As a nation," says he, "we are free and independent—all men are born equal, and why should these, my fellow-citizens—my equals, be held in bondage? From this day they are emancipated, and I here declare them free and absolved from all servitude to me, or my posterity. Then calling up before him one somewhat advanced in years—"Hector," says the doctor, "when ever you become too old or infirm to support yourself, you are entitled to your maintenance from me or my property. How long do you suppose it will be before you will require that maintenance?" Hector held up his left hand, and with his right drew a line across the middle joints of his fingers, saying, "Never, never, massa, so long as any of these fingers remain below these joints." Then turning to the audience, the Doctor remarked, "There, fellow-citizens, you see that liberty is as dear to the man of color as to you or me." The air now rung with shouts of applause, and thus the scene ended.

Dr. B. immediately procured for Hector, either by purchase, or setting off from his own farm, 3 acres of land, and built him a small house, where he resided and cultivated his little farm until the day of his death,* and it was a common remark of the neighbors, that Hector's bay, when he took it to Amboy to sell, would always command a better price than theirs.—*Newark Eagle.*

* This took place within the last nine years, near Metuchen, N. J., at the advanced age of 105 years. An interesting fact is connected with this gift of freedom and land. The son of Hector inherited it, and his widow now resides on it. The freed slaves generally took care of, and supported themselves.

Brief History of China.

"China is an empire of Asia, the most populous and ancient in the world, being 1390 miles long, and 1030 wide. Population from 300,000,000 to 350,000,000. The capital is Peking, with 1,100,000—Nankin 1,000,000, and Canton 1,000,000. China produces ten, 50,000,000 pounds of which are annually exported from Canton, the only place which foreigners are allowed to visit. Silk, cotton, rice, gold and silver, and all necessities of life, are found in China. The arts and manufactures in many branches are in high perfection, but stationary, as improvements are now prohibited. The government is a despotic monarchy. Revenue, \$200,000,000. Army, 800,000 men. The religion is similar to Buddhism, the chief god being Foh. The Chinese inculcate the

morals of Confucius, their great philosopher, who was born 550 B. C. The great wall and canal of China, are among the mightiest works ever achieved by man. The foreign commerce of China amounts to \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000 annually, the whole of which is transacted with appointed agents called "Hong merchants." Foreigners are allowed to live at certain stations or "factories" below Canton. The chief trade is with England. The first American ship reached China in 1784; now the annual average of United States ships visiting Canton is 32. The revenue derived from foreign commerce by the Emperor, amounts to \$5,000,000. According to Mr. Dunn, opium smuggled into China, to the injury of the people, amounted to \$20,000,000 annually for several years past, much of which was paid for in specie, which found its way to London. The Chinese language has nearly 40,000 characters or letters. The Chinese are eminent for agriculture; and once every year the Emperor ploughs a piece of ground himself, in the presence of his people."—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

Corsets, Light Shoes and Self-Murder.

"Do you see that young lady?" said a friend to us a day or two ago, as he pointed to a delicate and beautiful dressed young female who was passing on the opposite side of the way.

We replied in the affirmative.

"She does not look much like a suicide, does she—one who would deliberately commit self-murder?"

"Certainly not," we exclaimed.

"And yet," he added, "she is murdering herself slowly but surely every day. She is a frail, delicate creature, and not particularly healthy at the best of times. It is now a damp, cold, raw day, and yet she ventures forth in a thin light dress, with shoes, the soles of which are not as thick as half a dollar. Besides this—see how she is corseted. She has laced herself so that she must breathe with the greatest difficulty. Poor thing!—a few years longer, and she will be numbered among the myriads who have gone down to the grave through the agency of that terrible disease, consumption."

How many are there in every city, in the situation of the young lady described! How many who, in yielding to the requirements of barbarous fashion, are committing self-murder! How many mothers are there, who look on quietly and see their daughters dedicate themselves to an early grave! How many, indeed, who assist in the work of death by affording the implements and engines of destruction.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

MEN HAVE HEALTH IN THEIR POWER.—In the most of instances man has his health greatly in his own power; for even a moderate regard for the decencies of life is usually followed or rewarded by a fair share of health and comfort; but when men and women neglect themselves and their children, one and all of them are rendered doubly liable to disease and death. It may be said that typhus fever, and many other infectious diseases, generally originate in depots of poverty, profligacy and filth; and every medical man can testify, that, under such circumstances, the great majority of severe cases prove fatal.

If people were as much alive to the performance of their domestic duties, and to a becoming conduct in life, as they are often to those gratifications which pander only to their animal appetites and propensities, they would, to a certainty, be much more comfortable, healthy and happy, and would very seldom be subjected either to the sweeping scourge of pestilence or to the direful effects of famine. Famine and pestilence usually accompany each other, and are very generally the consequence of all those moral outrages which degrade and disgrace human nature.—*Reid's Philosophy of Death.*

MISERY SHOPS.—According to the last census there are 9,657 distilleries in the United States, which distil thirty-six millions three hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-six gallons. In Massachusetts, where people drink grog upon the "striped pig" plan, to evade the law requiring them to take fifteen gallons at a time, five millions one hundred and seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and ten gallons are distilled, and more than in any other State except Pennsylvania, which distills 8,784,139. New York distills 4,008,616 gallons. The little State of Rhode Island, 855,000—Virginia, 882,516—North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana, each exceed a million of gallons—North Carolina has 2,798 distilleries, and more than any other State.—*Union Democrat.*

REPROOFS—WHEN MOST PROFITABLE.—Reproaches are ordinarily most profitable when least provoking. It was the effect of Christ's meekness, that the woman of Samaria, when he told her of her life, spake respectfully to him, and called him, Sir. He gave her no ill language, and then she gave him none, but was willing to have more discourse with him, that told her of her faults.

JOHN NEWTON.—"I see in this world," said John Newton, "two heaps of human happiness and misery: now if I can take but the smallest bit from one heap, and add to the other, I carry a penny. If as I go home, a child has dropped a half penny, and if by giving it another I can wipe away its tears, I feel that I have done something. I should be glad indeed to do greater things. But I will not neglect this."

CAST IRON CHURCHES.—Cast iron churches are beginning to be erected in various parts of England, on account of their cheapness and durability. The St. George church, Liverpool, was one of the first erected of that plan and material. The whole of the frame work of the windows, doors, groins, roofs, pulpit and ornamental enrichments are of cast iron. It is 119 feet long, 47 feet broad, and ornamented by splendid cast iron windows, glazed with stained glass.

Children's Corner.

The Parting Kiss.

A FRAGMENT.

I was five years old when my mother died; but my image is as distinct to my recollection, now that twelve years have elapsed, as it was at the time of her death. I remember her as a pale, beautiful, gentle being, with a sweet smile and a

voice that was soft and cheerful when she praised me; and when I erred, for I was a wild, thoughtless child, there was a trembling mildness about it, that always went to my little heart. And then she was so kind, so patient; methinks I can now see her large blue eyes moist with sorrow, because of my childish waywardness, and hear her repeat, "My child, how can you grieve me so?" I recollect she had for a long time been pale and feeble, and that sometimes there would come a bright spot on her cheek, which made her look so lovely, that I thought she must be well. But then she sometimes spoke of dying, and pressed me to her bosom, and told me "to be good when she was gone, and to love my father a great deal, and be kind to him, for he would have no one else to love." I recollect she was very sick all day, and my little hobby horse and whip were laid aside, and I tried to be very quiet. I did not see her for the whole day and it seemed very long. At night they told me my mother was too sick to kiss me, as she always used to do before I went to bed, and I must go without it. But I could not. I stole into the room, and laying my lips close to her's, whispered, "Mother, mother, won't you kiss me?" Her lips were very cold; and when she put her arms round me, laid my head upon her bosom, and one hand upon my cheek, I felt a cold shudder creep over me. My father carried me from the room, but he could not speak. After they put me in bed, I lay a long while thinking. I feared my mother would indeed die, for her cheek felt as cold as my little sister's did when she died, and they laid her in the ground. But the impressions of mortality are always indistinct in childhood, and I soon fell asleep. In the morning I hastened to my mother's room. A white napkin covered her face. I removed it—it was just as I feared. Her eyes were closed; her cheek was cold and hard, and only the lovely expression that always rested upon her lips remained. In an instant all the little faults for which she had so often reproved me, rushed upon my mind. I longed to tell her how good I would always be if she would remain with me. She was buried; but my remembrance of the funeral always remained indistinct. I only retained the impressions which her precepts and example left upon my mind. I was a passionate, headstrong boy; but I never yielded to this turn of my disposition, without fancying I saw her mild, tearful eye fixed upon me just as she used to do in life. And then, when I had succeeded in overcoming it, her sweet smile of approbation beamed upon me, and I was happy. My whole character underwent a change, even from the moment of her death. Her spirit was forever with me, strengthening my good resolutions, and weakening my propensity to do evil. I felt that it would grieve her gentle spirit, to see me err, and I could not, would not do it. I was the child of her affection; I knew she had prayed and wept over me, and that, even on the threshold of eternity, her affection for me had caused her gentle spirit to linger, that she might pray for me once more. I resolved to become all she could desire. This resolution I have never forgotten. It helped me to subdue the waywardness of childhood, protected me through the temptations of youth, and will comfort and support me through the busier scenes of manhood. Whatever is estimable in my character, I owe to the impressions of goodness, made upon my infant mind by the exemplary conduct and faithful instructions of my excellent mother.—*Parent's Magazine.*

A Court of Probate holden at Berlin, within and for the District of Berlin, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1841.

Present, Joseph Wright, Esq. Judge.

ON motion of the Executor, and on the estate of Hooker Gilbert, late of Berlin, within said District, deceased, this Court doth appoint the 25th day of December next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Probate Office in said District, for the hearing, allowance, and settlement of the Administration account on said estate—And doth direct said Executor to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by posting said order of notice on a public sign-post in said town of Berlin, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Hartford.

Certified from Record. E. A. PARKER, Clerk.

A Court of Probate holden at Berlin, within and for the District of Berlin, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1841.

Present JOSEPH WRIGHT, Esq. Judge.

ON motion of Sylvester Elton, Executor on the estate of Nathaniel Cole, late of Berlin, within said District, deceased, this Court doth appoint the 11th day of December next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the Probate Office in said District, for the hearing, allowance, and settlement of the Administration account on said estate—And doth direct said Executor to give public notice to all persons interested in said estate, to appear (if they see cause) before said Court, at said time and place, to be heard therein, by posting said order of notice on a public sign-post in said town of Berlin, nearest the place where the deceased last dwelt, and by advertising the same in a newspaper printed in Hartford.

Certified from Record. E. A. PARKER, Clerk.

Nov. 19, 1841. 3w36

NEW BOOKS

JUST received, and for sale, THE GLORY AND SHAME of England, 2 vols. 12 mo. A very interesting work by C. Edward Lester.

Memoir of Mrs. S. L. Smith.
Journey in the West, by Mrs. Steele.
Grattan's History of the Netherlands.
Kirk's Sermons, 1 vol. 12 mo.
Scripture Geology, by Dr. Pye Smith.
Christian Experience as displayed in the life and writings of St. Paul.

The Tragedy of the Seas, or Sorrow on the Ocean, Lake and River, from shipwreck, plague, fire and famine.
Pocahontas and other poems, by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.
Reminiscences of his own times from 1756 to 1841, by Col. J. Trumbull.

Also, a great variety of Annuals and books, suitable for presents for the season.

ROBINS & FOLGER.

Nov. 19. 36

CANTON HIGH SCHOOL.

The next term of this school will commence on Wednesday, the 1st day of Dec. next, under the instruction of Mr. Edwin Robbins, who has conducted the school during the past term with eminent success.

The committee have only to add that they have secured the services of Mr. Robbins for the year ensuing, and can, with unshaken confidence, recommend him to the public as a teacher worthy of their trust.

Tuition.—Ordinary English branches, viz: arithmetic, grammar, geography &c. (per term of 12 weeks), \$3.50. All higher branches \$4.00. Board can be obtained in good families, and on reasonable terms.

GEORGE B. ATWELL, JOSEPH D. AILEY, JOHN W. HARGRE, LUTHER HIGLEY, ALMON HIGLEY, Committee of Trustees.

BURR AND SMITH, Book and Job Printers, 184 1-2 Main Street.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale by ROBINS & FOLGER, History of Indian Affairs, or History of Baptists in the West, embracing remarks on the former and present condition of the aboriginal tribes, their settlements, and the Indian Territory, and their future prospects, by John McCoy.

Sermons by the late Rev. Daniel A. Clark, 2 vols. The New Home—What'll follow, or glimpses of western life, by Mary Clavers, an actual letter.

Coleman's Christian Antiquities.
Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrims.
Journey in the West, by Mrs. Steele.
Christian Experience as displayed in the Life and writings of St. Paul.

The Flower Garden, by Charlotte Elizabeth.
Divine Contention, by Rev. Luman Ashe.
Elizabeth Thornton, or the flower and fruit of piety, &c.
The first Swedish Missionary to Lapland.
Advice to the Young Christian.

Nov. 12. 6w35

New Millinery Goods and Winter Fashions.

MISS C. PETTIBONE & CO. would inform the ladies that they are now opening a beautiful assortment of rich MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, from Boston and New York, of entire new styles, among which plain, striped, plaid and uncut silk velvets, a great variety of silks, of almost every color and description, a large assortment of chapeaux, rainbows, plaid, and other new styles, bonnets, caps, neck and velvet ribbons, the latest and best in the city; cords, tassels, and gimp for clock strings, lisle thread, brussels and horse-hair lace; short muslins, velvet and silk cravats, gloves, French cloths and velvet hats, of an entire new pattern, made, &c., &c. A large assortment of TUSCAN BOWS, the cheapest and best in the city, together with an extensive stock of fashionable Goods, many of which were found at any other store in the city.

K. B. Particular attention paid to cutting and making cloaks and dresses, from latest patterns.

Nov. 12. 6w35

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

The subscriber is in want of several intelligent and energetic men to circulate a valuable and popular publication, to whom very liberal compensation will be given.

J. SEYMOUR BROWN

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company.

Office north side of State House Square, between the

Ford and Exchange Banks.

THIS Institution is the oldest of the kind in the State. It has been established more than thirty years, and is incorporated with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, which is invested in the best manner. It insures Public Buildings, Churches, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Furniture, and personal property generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable and satisfactory terms.

The Company will adjust and pay all its losses liberally and promptly, and thus endeavor to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside any town in the United States, where this Company is no Agent, may apply through the post office, through the Secretary; and their proposals shall receive immediate attention.

The following gentlemen are Directors of the Company:

Eliphalet Terry,	Job Allen,
S. H. Huntington,	Ezra S. Allen,
H. Huntington, Jr.,	James Goodwin, Jr.,
Albert Day,	George C. Collins Esqr.
George C. Collins Esqr.	ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

PROTECTION

Insurance Company.

Office south side of State street, twenty rods west of the

State House, Hartford.

THIS Company was incorporated by the Legislature, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of effecting Fire and Marine Insurance, and has the power of increasing its capital to half a million of dollars.

The company will issue policies on fire or marine risks, on terms as favorable as other offices.

Application may be made by letter from any part of the United States, where no agency is established. The office is open at all hours for the transaction of business.

THE DIRECTORS ARE,

Wm. W. Ellsworth,	Asahel Saunders,
Henry Hudson,	Daniel W. Clark,
Charles H. Northam,	Willis Thrall,
William Kellogg,	Elbridge Collier,
S. W. Goodridge,	Elmer Hill,
Hezekiah King,	John H. Preston,
S. B. Grant,	Edward Barnard,
Henry Waterman,	Chamney Barnard,
Eliphalet Averill,	Ebenezer Flower,
Lemuel Humphrey,	A. S. Porter,
Benjamin W. Greene,	Giles P. Grant,
George R. Bergh,	Adrian James,
	DANIEL W. CLARK, Pres.

WILLIAM CONNER, Sec'y.

AETNA

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated for the purpose of securing against loss

damage by Fire only.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

SECURED and vested in the best possible manner.

To take risks on terms as favorable as other offices.

The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached that capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.

The office of the company is in the new Aetna Building, next west of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, on State street, Hartford, where a constant attendance is given to the accommodation of the public.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY ARE,

Thomas K. Brace,	Stephen Thomas,
James T. Holden,	James Thomas,
Samuel Tudor,	Elisha Peck,
Griffin Steadman,	Daniel Burgess,
Henry Kilbourn,	Ward Woodbridge,
Joseph Morgan,	Joseph Church,
Elisha Dodd,	Horatio Alden,
Jesse Savage,	Ebenezer Seely,
Joseph Pratt,	

THOMAS K. BRACE, Pres.

SIMON L. LOOMIS, Sec'y.

The Aetna Company has agents in most of the towns in the State, with whom insurance can be effected.

CHARLES ROBINSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, NOTARY PUBLIC.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES OF NEW YORK AND

MAINE.—ALSO AGENT FOR THE NORTH AMERICAN

AND HUDSON INSURANCE COMPANIES OF NEW

YORK.